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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Senegal*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 12 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) recommended that Senegal signs and ratifies the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of urgency.[4]

3. The Senegalese League for Human Rights (LSDH) and the National Coalition of Associations and NGOs in Favour of the Child (CONAFE) recommended that Senegal should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.[5]

4. JS3 recommended that Senegal should establish a national multi-stakeholder framework to ensure the joint monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations that would result from the third cycle of the universal periodic review.[6]

5. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should train local elected officials in human rights and the universal periodic review, to facilitate stronger implementation of the recommendations arising from the review.[7]

6. JS5 recommended to systematically consult with civil society on the implementation of the UPR including by holding periodical comprehensive consultations with a diverse

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

range of civil society sectors; and to include CSOs in the UPR process before finalising and submitting the national report.[8]

7. JS5 recommended to incorporate the results of this UPR into action plans for the promotion and protection of all human rights, taking into account the proposals of civil society, and present a midterm evaluation report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the recommendations of this session.[9]

B. National human rights framework[10]

8. Human Rights Watch (HRW), Horizon of Exchange & Fight against Poverty (H.E.L.P.), JS2, and LSDH, recommended Senegal to urgently adopt the Children's Code; and to effectively implement all its international and regional child rights obligations.[11]

9. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should finalize the bill on the establishment of the children's ombudsperson, as a matter of urgency.[12]

10. LSDH recommended that Senegal should apply the child protection legislation in force, particularly Act No. 2005-06 of 10 May 2005 on combating trafficking in persons and similar practices and on victim protection, and should adopt a clear road map for the effective implementation of the recommendations to address begging by talibé children made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2016), the International Labour Organization's Committee of Experts (2017) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.[13]

11. H.E.L.P. recommended to adopt the reforms of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure concerning minors.[14]

12. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should accelerate the process of governmental validation, submission to the National Assembly and promulgation of the bill on the status of daaras (Qur'anic schools) in the country, the last draft of which was approved in January 2018 by 2,232 Qur'anic teachers from the 14 regions of Senegal.[15]

13. HRW and H.E.L.P. recommended Senegal to accelerate and conclude the review of the draft law regulating Quranic schools and submit the law to the National Assembly.[16]

14. JS4 recommended that Senegal should fully apply article 13 to reduce gender-based sexual violence, including by allocating the necessary budgetary resources for legal and psychological assistance for victims.[17]

15. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should repeal article 285 of the Family Code, which a priori tolerates physical violence against children in the form of "reprimands and punishments to an extent compatible with their age and the improvement of their conduct".[18]

16. JS5 recommended to review the 2017 Press Code in order to ensure that it is in line with best practices and international standards in the area of the freedom of expression, including by repealing restrictive provisions, such as articles 78 and 192, and decriminalising press offenses, and to reform defamation legislation in conformity with article 19 of the ICCPR.[19]

17. JS3 recommended to Senegal that it should make the necessary amendments to the Criminal Code to remove ambiguity concerning the prohibition of begging by children in all places and in all circumstances and take account of the proposed amendments to Act No. 2005-06 to facilitate legal recourse for civil society organizations, as part of the reforms under way.[20] JS3 also recommended strictly applying existing legislation on begging by children, including the Act on trafficking in persons and similar practices and the Criminal Code, ensuring that Qur'anic teachers who exploit children through the use of begging are prosecuted and face penalties proportional to the crimes committed.[21]

18. AI recommended to amend the legal framework on the use of force and the legislation on assemblies, including the Criminal Code and the 1978 Law on assemblies, to bring them in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the ACHPR Guidelines on Policing Assemblies.[22]

19. ARTICLE 19 recommended that Senegal should take measures to strengthen the independence and financial and budgetary autonomy of regulatory and human rights institutions (the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, the National Audiovisual Regulation Council, the National Office to Combat Fraud and Corruption).[23] ARTICLE 19 also recommended amending the Act on the establishment of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee to strengthen its independence and bring it in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) and adopting a law on the establishment of an independent audiovisual authority.[24]

20. LSDH recommended that Senegal should terminate the term of office of the current president of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee and replace him in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Paris Principles,[25] and should reform the process for appointing the president and members of the Committee in accordance with the Paris Principles, in order to ensure its independence.[26] LSDH encouraged Senegal to allocate the necessary material and financial resources to allow the Committee to fulfil its mandate.[27]

21. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should continue its efforts to restore the Senegalese Human Rights Committee's A status, strengthen its administrative and budgetary autonomy and appoint an independent official to head it.[28] H.E.L.P. also recommended beginning the regional implementation of public human rights policies without delay in order to guarantee that decentralized authorities take ownership of human rights.[29]

22. JS2 recommended that Senegal should ensure that the Juvenile Division and the Vice Squad have the necessary resources and competences and are active throughout the country.[30]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[31]

23. AI reiterated Senegal's commitment to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all people, without discrimination of any kind, including on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.[32]

24. HRW recommended to adopt and implement an anti-discrimination legislation that protects individuals from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.[33]

25. JS4 recommended that Senegal should bring article 319 of the Criminal Code in line with the Constitution (articles 1, 7, 8 and 16) by specifying that the law does not permit discrimination or violence on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity.[34] HRW also recommended that all provisions, including article 319 of the Criminal Code, that could give rise to discrimination or violence on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity should be repealed and that respect for the fundamental freedoms of all citizens should be guaranteed.[35]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[36]

26. AI recommended to ensure that trials in which it has been established that statements have been extracted under torture or other ill-treatment are reviewed in order that those convicted can be retried in accordance with international standards of fair trial.[37]

27. AI recommended to carry out prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment during as Senegal committed to do in 2013 UPR.[1, 38]

28. AI recommended to revise the Criminal Code, particularly article 295-1 on the definition of torture, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR and to bring it fully into line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture, by including in the definition of acts aimed at obtaining information from, punishing, intimidating or coercing a third person.[39]

29. AI recommended to revise the Criminal Procedure Code to bring it in line with international and regional law and standards, including by clarifying that any statement established to be obtained under torture or other ill-treatment cannot be invoked as evidence, as Senegal committed to do in 2013 UPR,[2] and by removing any restrictions to detainees accessing a lawyer of their choice as soon as they are deprived of liberty.[40]

30. LSDH recommended that Senegal should guarantee the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty access to all places of detention in the national territory, including police, gendarmerie and army barracks.[41]

31. AI recommended to develop and implement a strategy to reduce prison overcrowding, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR, particularly by substituting detention with non-custodial measures.[42]

32. AI recommended to ensure that all persons deprived of liberty are held in humane conditions in line with the UN Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and the Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR.[43]

33. JS5 recommended to publicly condemn the use of excessive and brutal force by security forces in the dispersal of protests, launch formal investigations into such instances and bring the perpetrators to justice.[44]

34. AI recommended to promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigate all allegations of attacks, arbitrary arrest and detention of persons on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and expression and bring anyone suspected to be responsible to justice in a fair trial.[45]

35. AI recommended to instruct the police to put an end to the arbitrary arrest and detention of people on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.[46]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[47]

36. HRW recommended to comply with Article 26.3 of the Statute of the Extraordinary African Chambers regarding the length of Hissène Habré's sentence; cooperate with the Trust Fund for Victims of Hissène Habré's crimes in the search for Habré's assets; and call on African Union member states to offer their full support for the International Criminal Court.[48]

37. JS2 recommended that Senegal should provide the human, technical and financial resources necessary to apply and ensure compliance with the laws in force, including through training of members of the justice sector.[49]

38. JS2 recommended that Senegal should ensure that children's voices are heard and taken into account in all legal and social procedures concerning them.[50]

39. LSDH recommended that Senegal should detach the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty from the Ministry of Justice and provide it with the human, material and financial resources necessary to carry out its mandate in full independence.[51]

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[1] A/HRC/25/4, Recommendations 124.28, 124.30 (Spain, Uruguay).

[2] A/HRC/25/4, Recommendations 124.28–124.33 (Spain, Uruguay, Azerbaijan, Ireland, Maldives).

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[52]

40. JS5 recommended to provide recourse for judicial review and effective remedy, including compensation, in cases of violations of the right to the freedom of peaceful assembly by state authorities.[53]

41. AI and ARTICLE 19 recommended to repeal legal instruments providing for blanket bans on peaceful demonstrations, including the 2011 decree banning all demonstrations in parts of the city centre of Dakar.[54]

42. AI and JS5 recommended to amend legislation unduly restricting freedom of expression in line with international and regional human rights law, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR, including in the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Press Code and the Law on Cyber-criminality.[55]

43. AI and JS5 recommended to ensure that journalists, opposition leaders, government critics and human rights defenders are able to freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly without fear of reprisals, arrest, detention, intimidation or harassment.[56]

44. JS5 recommended to adopt a law on access to information in order to promote fully the exercise of the right to the freedoms of expression and opinion, implement legislative measures regarding access to information and establish mechanisms to facilitate public access in line with best practices.[57]

45. JS5 recommended to develop an action plan ensuring that Internet laws comply with the government's commitment to guarantee freedom of expression and information, so as to ensure free access to electronic media, liberalize electronic media ownership rules and allow national bloggers, journalists, and other Internet users to play a full and active role in promoting and protecting human rights.[58]

46. JS5 recommended to refrain from adopting any laws providing for censorship or undue control over the content of the media; and to refrain from censoring social and conventional media and ensure that freedom of expression is safeguarded in all forms, including in the arts.[59]

47. JS5 recommended to provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work. Conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against them, and bring the perpetrators of such offences to justice.[60]

48. JS5 recommended to initiate a consolidated process of repeal or amendment of legislation and decrees that unwarrantedly restrict the legitimate work of Human Rights Defenders, in line with the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.[61]

49. JS5 recommended to systematically apply legal provisions that promote and protect human rights and establish mechanisms to protect human rights activists by adopting a specific law on the protection of human rights activists, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 27.31.[62]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[63]

50. HRW stated that there are an estimated 50,000 talibés, children attending residential Quranic schools (daaras) in Senegal, are subjected to conditions akin to slavery and abuses including forced begging, physical and sexual abuse, and deprivation of their rights to basic health care and education.[64]

51. JS2 recommended that Senegal should define and criminalize the sale of children.[65]

Right to privacy and family life

52. HRW recommended to provide adequate support to swiftly reunite talibés children with their families.[66]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[67]

53. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should raise the minimum age of employment to 17.[68]

Right to social security

54. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should strengthen birth registration policies to ensure 100 per cent registration and adopt a national plan on civil registration.[69]

55. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should step up efforts undertaken under the Emergency Programmes for Community Development to further enhance access to basic social services and combat poverty and strengthen efforts to enable vulnerable populations to provide for themselves independently.[70]

Right to an adequate standard of living

56. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should develop a national programme to raise awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals and prepare and implement a national programme to achieve each of the Goals so as to strengthen efforts to combat poverty.[71]

57. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should intensify efforts undertaken under the Project to Develop Resilience to Recurring Food Insecurity in Senegal in order to bolster poverty eradication.[72]

Right to health[73]

58. HRW recommended to guarantee access to palliative care at all hospitals, including outside the capital; and to provide palliative care training in the education curricula of health workers.[74]

59. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should strengthen programmes to reduce infant and child mortality in the south-eastern and northern regions of the country by enhancing strategies to combat malnutrition, recruiting qualified personnel (midwives, gynaecologists and paediatricians) and continuously improving health-care facilities.[75]

60. HRW recommended to promptly introduce age-appropriate, evidence-based, scientifically accurate mandatory curricula at all levels of education, covering comprehensive information on sexual and reproductive health and rights, responsible sexual behaviour, prevention of early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.[76]

61. CONAFE recommended strengthening social communication programmes with a view to raising public awareness of risky behaviour that could compromise the health and well-being of children, particularly those under the age of 5.[77]

62. CONAFE recommended opening an advice centre for adolescents in the Kédougou region to improve reproductive health care for adolescents.[78]

63. JS4 recommended that Senegal should create a budget line item specifically for adolescent and youth reproductive health in the Ministry of Health and increase funding for adolescent and youth reproductive health in the Global Financing Facility investment plan.[79] JS4 recommended that Senegal should invest in the provision of local adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services, including a costed plan for the decentralization of these services,[80] and consult young people in order to improve the user-friendliness of sexual and reproductive health services targeted at them.[81]

64. JS4 recommended strengthening the training of health-care personnel on the sexual and reproductive health rights of adolescents and young people so as to better meet the sexual and reproductive health needs of that group.[82]

65. JS4 recommended that Senegal should establish a high-level coordination committee bringing together all the ministries involved in the area of reproductive health for adolescents and young people.[83]

Right to education[84]

66. HRW recommended to adopt a policy to make secondary education fully free of charge; and officially and in practice remove school fees and indirect costs in secondary education.[85]

67. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should ensure that compulsory schooling for children aged 6 to 16 is enforced in practice and develop a policy for the return and retention of children aged 6 to 16 who have dropped out of school.[86]

68. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should accelerate the implementation of the recommended measures in the area of inclusive education and comply with the memorandums of understanding concluded with the teachers' unions.[87]

69. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should establish a high council for the regulation of Qur'anic teaching.[88]

70. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should establish an initial reception centre in the department of Saraya, where more than 60 per cent of the region's mining activity is concentrated, and construct professional training centres in order to offer alternatives to adolescents who have dropped out of school.[89]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[90]

71. HRW recommended to explicitly prohibit all forms of sexual and gender-based violence against girls and young women in and around educational institutions.[91]

72. AI and HRW called on the government to ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence are brought to justice in fair trials, including those responsible for female genital mutilation, and that victims have access to effective remedy and reparation.[92]

73. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should strictly apply the legislation in force on female genital mutilation in all its forms.[93]

74. JS4 recommended that Senegal should protect the right to life, and to ensure greater respect for the reproductive rights of girls and women, amend the code of professional conduct by deleting the requirement for prior judicial authorization for abortion in cases in which the woman or foetus's life is at risk (in accordance with the 2015 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Government of Senegal).[94] JS4 also recommended that Senegal should bring article 15 and the Senegalese Criminal Code (article 305) in line with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, by increasing the range of circumstances in which medical abortions are authorized.[95]

Children[96]

75. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should establish a secretariat of State for the promotion and protection of children's rights, with focal points in each ministerial department.[97]

76. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should apply the legislation in force on combating the worst forms of child labour and implement the coordination mechanisms that have been set up, and that it should develop a strategy for the funding of annual workplans under the National Child Protection Strategy.[98]

77. HRW and JS2 recommended to ensure all schools have functioning confidential and independent reporting mechanisms, connected to child protection committees; and to adopt national awareness campaigns on children's rights, sexual and gender-based violence.[99]

78. HRW and AI recommended to increase enforcement of current domestic laws that criminalize forced begging for economic gain and the physical abuse of children, and investigate and hold accountable marabouts who force children to beg or commit other abuses.[100]

79. GIEACPC hopes that the Working Group will note with concern the legality of corporal punishment of children in Senegal and the states will raise the issue during the review in 2018 and make a specific recommendation that Senegal enact the draft Children's Code as a matter of urgency to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home, and repeal article 285 of the Family Code.[101]

80. HRW recommended to increase funding and support to structures providing legal assistance to marginalized children such as talibés.[102]

81. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should continue implementing measures taken to remove children from the streets.[103]

82. HRW recommended to ensure that children are protected during any operations to remove street children; and ensure transit centres adhere to international law.[104] HRW also recommended to expand options for childcare and early childhood development centres for children of teenage mothers so that girls of school-going age can attend school, and introduce formal flexible school programs, including evening classes or part-time classes, for girls who are not able to attend full-time classes.[105]

83. JS2 recommended establishing a national action plan to combat the sexual exploitation of children, or at least incorporating child sexual exploitation into existing national plans of action.[106] JS2 recommended strengthening coordination and cooperation among the various ministries and governmental bodies working in the fields covered by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[107] drawing up a register of sexual offenders to ensure that their activities are monitored and strengthening efforts to identify, report and support children at risk of becoming victims of offences under the Optional Protocol.[108]

84. JS2 recommended setting up complaints mechanisms that are accessible to child victims, providing training for the personnel running them and ensuring that victims of child sexual exploitation are not treated like criminals.[109] JS2 recommended setting up emergency shelters for victims of child sexual exploitation to provide a comprehensive range of services, including psychological, legal and medical support.[110]

85. JS3 recommended that Senegal should ensure that child protection services remove talibé children from harmful, precarious situations and take measures to identify their families so that these children can be returned to them.[111] JS3 recommended conducting national awareness-raising campaigns on the reform of daaras (Qur'anic schools) and the protection of children so as to gain the support of affected communities and, if possible, Qur'anic teachers.[112]

86. HRW, H.E.L.P. and JS2 recommended Senegal to amend article 111 of the Family Code and article 300 of the Penal Code in order to effectively raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 for both boys and girls.[113] CONAFE recommended that Senegal should bring the Family Code in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments concerning the minimum age of marriage.[114]

87. AI recommended Senegal to revise the Family Code to eliminate provisions which discriminate against women, including Article 152, which assigns marital authority to the husband, and Article 277 which assigns paternal authority to the father; and to revise the Criminal Code to bring it in line with regional and international law and standards by criminalising marital rape, prohibiting early and forced marriage and decriminalising abortion.[115]

88. HRW recommended to adopt a national plan of action to end child marriage; and oblige school officials to report cases of students who are at risk of child marriage to child protection committees and relevant enforcement authorities.[116]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
ARTICLE 19	ARTICLE 19, London (United Kingdom);
CONAFE SN	Coalition Nationale des Association et ONG en Faveur de l'Enfant, Dakar (Senegal);
GIESCPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom);
H.E.L.P	Horizon d'Echange et de Lutte contre la Pauvreté, Dakar (Senegal);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
LSDH	Ligue Sénégalaise des Droits Humains, Dakar (Senegal).

Joint submissions:

JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: EPCAT International, Bangkok (Thailand);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Anti-Slavery International, London (United Kingdom);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada);
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by**: CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

CoE	The Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France)

Attachments:

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 123.29–30, 124.22, 125.10–11.

[4] ICAN, page 1.

[5] L.S.D.H., para. 13. See also CONAFE, page 5.

[6] JS3, page 11.

[7] H.E.L.P., para. 35.

[8] JS5, para. 5.5.

[9] JS5, para. 5.5.

[10] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 123.28 to 123.28.

[11] HRW, page 2. See also H.E.L.P., para. 35, and JS2, page 8, and LSDH, para. 7 and CONAFE, page 5.

[12] CONAFE, page 5.
[13] L.S.D.H., para. 12.
[14] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[15] CONAFE, page 5.
[16] HRW, page 5. See also H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[17] JS4, para. 54.
[18] CONAFE, page 10.
[19] JS5, page 13.
[20] JS3, page 11.
[21] JS3, page 11.
[22] AI, page 5.
[23] ARTICLE 19, page 4.
[24] ARTICLE 19, page 4.
[25] L.S.D.H., para. 24.
[26] L.S.D.H., para. 25.
[27] L.S.D.H., para. 26.
[28] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[29] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[30] JS2, page 11.
[31] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 126.1 to 126.-14
[32] AI, page 6.
[33] HRW, page 6.
[34] JS4, para. 51.
[35] JS4, para. 52. See also HRW, page 6.
[36] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 124.32 to 124.38, 124.74 to 124.78.
[37] AI, page 6.
[38] AI, page 6.
[39] AI, page 5.
[40] AI, page 6.
[41] L.S.D.H., para. 16.
[42] AI, page 6.
[43] AI, page 7.
[44] JS5, para. 5.3 page 14.
[45] AI, page 6.
[46] AI, page 6.
[47] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 124.34 and 124.35.
[48] HRW, page 1.
[49] JS2, page 8.
[50] JS2, page 10.
[51] L.S.D.H., para. 17.
[52] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, para. 124.4.
[53] JS5, para. 5.3, page 15.
[54] AI, page 5. See also ARTICLE 19, page 5.
[55] AI, page 5. See also JS5, para. 5.2.
[56] AI, page 5. See also JS5, para. 5.2.
[57] JS5, para. 5.2 page 14.
[58] JS5, para. 5.2 page 14.
[59] JS5, para. 5.2 page 14.
[60] JS5, para. 5.1.
[61] JS5, para. 5.1.
[62] JS5, para. 5.1.
[63] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras.123.11 and 124.53, 124.65 to 124.68.
[64] HRW, page 4.
[65] JS2, page 8.
[66] HRW, page 6.
[67] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 125.19
[68] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[69] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[70] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[71] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[72] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[73] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 124.94 to 124.101.
[74] HRW, page 2.

[75] CONAFE, page 6.
[76] HRW, page 4.
[77] CONAFE, page 6.
[78] CONAFE, page 11.
[79] JS4, para. 24.
[80] JS4, para. 25.
[81] JS4, para. 26.
[82] JS4, para. 27.
[83] JS4, para. 28.
[84] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 124.103 to 124.118.
[85] HRW, page 3.
[86] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[87] CONAFE, page 7.
[88] CONAFE, page 5.
[89] CONAFE, page 11.
[90] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 124.17 to 124.82.
[91] HRW, page 3.
[92] AI, page 6. See also HRW, page 3.
[93] CONAFE, page 6.
[94] JS4, para. 35.
[95] JS4, para. 36.
[96] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 124.14 to 124.76.
[97] CONAFE, page 5.
[98] CONAFE, page 7.
[99] HRW, page 3. JS2, page 9.
[100] HRW, page 5. See also AI, page 6.
[101] GIEACPC, page 1.
[102] HRW, page 5.
[103] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[104] HRW, page 5.
[105] HRW, page 4.
[106] JS2, page 5.
[107] JS2, page 6.
[108] JS2, page 10.
[109] JS2, page 11.
[110] JS2, page 11.
[111] JS3, page 11.
[112] JS3, page 11.
[113] HRW, page 4., See also H.E.L.P., para. 35, JS2, page 8.
[114] CONAFE, page 6.
[115] AI, page 6.
[116] HRW, page 4.